

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks for each column.

VOL. LXIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1863.

NO. 21.



PUBLIC SALE

On Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, APRIL 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th, 1863, AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

On these six days will be offered Trees of good size, fine form, and quality as healthy as can be grown and trained in any soils in the United States or other countries. 4000 to 6000 Trees, Vines, &c., will be offered at public outcry, in lots of from 1 to a half-dozen, five or six days, (or longer if much unfavorable weather should intervene.) The reason why we adopt this mode of offering trees at public outcry is because we wish to have the people satisfied with such stock as they may purchase. It has become a fact that many who wish to purchase and plant trees do not like the idea of purchasing articles "sight unseen," as many have often been imposed upon and defrauded by travelling agents, through the stock purchased not proving in quality as represented. We, therefore, being assured that our stock gives general satisfaction, embrace this opportunity of giving all a chance to see the stock when making the purchase. On the days above-mentioned, will be offered at public sale, trees of the best varieties in cultivation, as none of inferior quality are offered. The trees are all selected, and of general quality, such as Apples, Peaches, Pears and Plums, purchasers will have the opportunity of procuring the most desirable sorts, the largest sized and finest formed Standard Pear Trees, such as have never been purchased from travelling agents. It will surely pay to go a distance of 15 or 20 miles when there is an opportunity of purchasing Pear Trees which will prove satisfactory and are of good size.

SIZES OF TREES WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT SALE:
Apple Trees, 6 to 9 feet.
Pear do Standard, 5 to 7 "
Cherry do, 4 to 6 "
Apricot do, 4 to 5 "
Shade do Different kinds, 7 to 9 "
Peach do, 4 to 6 "
Dwarf Pear Trees, 3 to 4 "
Plum do, 4 to 5 "
Grape Vines, Strong Stocks, Evergreen Trees, very fine, 3 to 4 "

Evergreens, as well as other kinds of trees, are offered in such quantities when planted from the middle of April until the first of May, than such as are planted so very early in the season when the soil is cold and wet. Trees of all kinds are known to have done much better that have been planted about corn-planting time than such as have been planted too early. During last Spring, from the 15th of April until about the first of May, trees were sold by some of the travelling agents, and as far as heard from, they have proven a general success, much more so than is usually known of any that were ever planted before.

Tree Planters can all see the stock when purchasing, and need not fear getting such inferior stock as they are sometimes sold by some travelling agents. The Peach trees can all be seen, and will be found to be the most healthy in their roots of any to be found. A credit of eight months will be given to all who purchase to the amount of \$5.00 and upwards, and when paying cash, 8 per cent will be taken off.

Public Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on each day, at the place above mentioned. Trees and Stock are from the Nursery of
H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Denderville, Adams county, Pa.
March 17.

The Grocery Store on the Hill.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffee, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., and hardware of all kinds, Fruit, Oil, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR and FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. **TRY HIM.**
Feb. 24-4t.

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned, having obtained License from the United States Law, &c., leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of Auctioneering and Sale Crying, and will be glad to receive a liberal share of the public's patronage. He promises satisfaction to all who employ him. Charges moderate. His office, in Mount Pleasant township, half a mile south of Hann's Station. Post office address, Granite P. O., Adams county, Pa.
JOHN STALLSMITH.
Feb. 10, 1863. 23m*

Claim Agency.

THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims on the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.
R. G. MCCREARY,
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.
Oct. 21, 1862.

Old Gold and Silver Wanted.

THE highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coins purchased, and the highest price given.
JOSEPH BEVAN,
Watchmaker & Jeweller, in the Diamond.
Feb. 24.

Ladies.

IF you call at Falmestock's you will find the handsomest and most fashionable hats, bonnets, Cashmeres, Figured Merinos, Colored French Merinos, a Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.
April 17. FALMESTOCK BROTHERS.

ALL kinds of Fine Goods, embracing Men's and Boys' HATS, Mittens and Children's HATS and FLATS, HOODS, &c., &c., at

R. F. MCGILVER'S.

KOLLOCK'S Levain, the purest and best

Baking powder in use, at
Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

A SUPERIOR lot of Hams and Shoulders

for sale cheap at
CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

Choice Poetry.

For the Adams Sentinel.

A SOLDIER'S MUSINGS.

The soldier's life, the soldier's life,
Is not a life for me,
Would I could this struggle and this strife,
Would cease no more to be.

I'm often sad and lonely too,
As day by day I roam,
Yet sadness serves but to renew,
My thoughts of those at home.

The hours roll by, how long they are,
None but the soldier knows,
An hour's day, a day's a year,
When waiting for the news.

How fondly, anxiously I wait,
Alas, how oft in vain,
A missive from my much loved Kate,
And then I breathe her name.

I think of childhood's days gone by,
The school house in the grove,
I think I cannot tell you why,
Most of my Katie Love.

Alas! she is dearer far to me,
Than gems or pearls of gold,
I think of her, think fondly,
And her love as yet untold.

We were schoolmates many years ago,
We've since been friends,
We always will be too, I know,
Until life's journey ends.

If ever this soldier's life is o'er,
I'll quickly then return,
I'll never shoot a bullet more,
Or make a rebel name.

My business first when I go home,
Will be to see my boys,
I'll ask her then to change her name,
From that of Katie Love.

If she's agreed we'll go right off,
And get us married life,
To the person whom my hat I'll doff,
And tinkle with my wife.

Anticipations, pleasures, are,
My every thought,
And if I'm free again no more,
By Sam I'll ne'er be caught.

And if the draft comes over our way,
I'll take my Katie dear,
And right away to Canada,
I'll go the draft to clear.

X. X. X.

Editorials.

Old People.

"The sunset of life gives as mystical tone." A peculiar interest attaches to old people. They have come down to us from a former generation. Their days are spent. Only a few sands remain in the glass. Many years of intercourse with the world have made them rich in experience. They well know what hope and fear, what joy and sorrow are. They have laughed with the living and wept for the dying. Disappointment and grief have tamed their spirits. And now at the close of life a new and great world opens up, solemn and unknown.

Much of their past is far back, and the years lie close together like distant street-lamps that seem to meet. They have passed through the several stages of life; they have been children, and wept, they have been husbands and wives, and sowed their wild oats; they have loved and been loved; they have reared their bairn in sunshine and in storm; they have been old and young, and through all, the work done.

The day has passed. Their early companions and co-laborers have already nearly all gone. They stand alone, as it were, among a new people, and look anxiously around like belated birds left behind by mates that long have taken their homeward passage. The shadows of evening have gathered around them, and the night has come. Blessed are they that can lie down to pleasant dreams, for they shall rise to a glorious waking.

A peculiar interest attaches to these old pilgrims whose feet have trod so many years. Not only do they interest us in their past, but also in the future. They walk along the border-land of a great and untried world; a single stream divides them from the spiritual, and they sometimes seem to speak from the other side—so deep and prophetic are their words. When our eyes look upon these passing pilgrims, we cannot help feeling the solemnity of the sight; for very soon will these aged eyes open upon new scenes, and these unsteady feet walk new plains.

Reverence old age. Consider its advice. Deal gently with its infirmities. Prepare yourself to become old.

The Art of Being Polite.

First and foremost, don't try to be polite. It will spoil all. If you keep overhauling your guests with ostentatious entreaties to make themselves at home, they will very soon wish they were there. Let them find out that you are happy to see them by your actions, not by your words. Always remember to let bashful people alone at first. It is the only way to set them at their ease. Trying to draw them out has sometimes the contrary effect—of driving them out of the house. Leading the conversation is a dangerous experiment. Better follow in its wake, and if you want to commend yourself to talkers learn to listen well. Never make a fuss about any thing; never talk about yourself, and always preserve a perfect composure, no matter what solecism or blunders others may commit. Remember that it is a very foolish proceeding to lament that you cannot offer to your guests a better house, furniture, or viands. It is fair to presume that their visit is to you, not to the surroundings. Give people a pleasant impression of themselves, and they will be pretty sure to go away with a pleasant impression of your qualities. On such slender whools as these the whole fabric of society turns. It is our business, then, to keep them in good working order.

BATTLE OF THE PYRAMIDS.

On the 17th of May, 1798, Napoleon sailed from Toulon, on the Egyptian expedition. His armament consisted of 102 vessels of war, with 400 transports, conveying 40,000 combatants. With dispatch never before equalled, this gigantic expedition was got up. Napoleon worked night and day, infusing his energy into every department, and superintending the minutest details.

"Now, sir," said he to one of his agents, "use dispatch. Remember that the world was created in but six days. Ask me for whatever you please except time—that is the only thing which is beyond my power."

The destination of the fleet was kept a profound secret, even from leading officers of the expedition. Steam was then unknown. A voyage of 27 days conveyed them to Malta. This fortress deemed impregnable, was promptly seized, and 3,000 men being left to garrison it, the fleet pressed on its way.

On the evening of the 1st of July, after a passage of 41 days from France, and having traversed a distance of 2,000 miles, the fleet entered the bay of Aboukir, within sight of the minarets of Alexandria.

The landing of the troops was commenced without an hour's delay, and was continued through the night. The horses were lowered into the sea, and swam to the land, following by instinct the few which, led by halibuts, conducted the column to the shore.

When the morning sun rose over the desert, a proud array of cavalry, infantry and artillery was unrolled upon the beach, prepared to resist any attack. That very morning, while the disembarkation was continuing, Napoleon placed himself at the head of three thousand men, and marched upon Alexandria, that he might seize the city before the Turks had time to prepare for a defence.

"Every hour of time lost," said Napoleon, "is a chance for misfortune."

Napoleon commenced his march upon the city actually before the morning had dawned. It was found that he was as minutely informed respecting the country as if he had lived there from childhood.

The Mamelukes rushed bewildered to the ramparts. The French, with their falchions all ready and of the right length, swept over the walls like an inundation. The conflict was short, and with the loss of but 30 men, the flag of the conqueror waved over the city of Alexandria.

Six days Napoleon remained in the city to establish and consolidate his power, and to prepare for his inland march. Instantly, artisans, artists and engineers, all were busy, and energies unknown before were infused into the repulsive streets of the Moslem city. The harbor was improved, the fortifications repaired, mills erected, manufactories established, schools founded, and the antiquities explored.

On the 6th of July, leaving 3,000 men to garrison Alexandria, Napoleon set out on the desert 60 miles to the Nile. A flotilla laden with artillery, provisions, ammunition and baggage sailed along the shore to ascend the Nile and meet the army, to accompany its march up the river to Cairo.

Four days of great suffering were occupied in crossing the desert. Arab horsemen hovered around, cutting down any who straggled from the ranks. Napoleon shared the fatigue of the humblest soldier, toiling through the sand, on foot, at the head of the column. He was the last to fold his cloak around him for the night, and the first to spring from the ground in the morning.

As the army approached the Nile, the Mameluke horsemen increased in numbers and in the frequency and recklessness of their attacks. The morning of the fifth day of their march had just dawned, when the long-winded for Nile appeared, winding through a valley of the richest verdure.

The whole army, 80,000 in number, rushed to the river with shouts and in almost a delirium of joy. But just then a body of a thousand Mameluke horsemen, on fleetest chargers, came sweeping down, rearing the air with their yells. The well-drilled soldiers instantly formed in squares, with the artillery at the angles. A palisade of bristling bayonets was opposed to the breasts of the horses. A volcanic burst of fire, from artillery and musketry, prostrated steeds and riders in the dust. The survivors wheeled their steeds, and like the whirlwind, as they came, disappeared.

The march of the army was now like a dream of romance. Beneath sunny skies, and through the luxuriance and verdure of the Nile valley, they sang and danced in the exuberance of joy. Pigeons were abundant, and the most delicious water-melons were brought to the camp in exhausted supplies.

But scarcely an hour was allowed for rest. Day after day the army was pushed energetically on, daily encountering the foe, but never in sufficient force to arrest their progress. The delay of a few days would have enabled the enemy to concentrate so as to organize a very formidable resistance. The Mameluke horsemen composed the most formidable body of cavalry in the world. On their fleet Arabian chargers they came sweeping, almost resistless, from behind the hills, and it was necessary to be prepared every moment for an attack. The disposition made of the troops for this purpose was novel and effective.

The army was organized in five squares, each square composed of ranks six men deep. The artillery was placed at the angles. The centres of these squares were occupied by the officers, the baggage, and by troops, in platoons, ready at any instant to support the point of attack. When on the march all faced in one direction, the

two sides marching in flank. At alarm they halted and knelt on every side—the outer ranks kneeling, that those behind might shoot over their heads. The whole square thus presented a living fortress, bristling with bayonets, which no cavalry could penetrate.

When necessary to make an assault, the three front ranks detached themselves from the square. The remaining three ranks still preserved the integrity of the square, into which the column could be received in case of repulse. On the morning of the 21st of July, after an almost uninterrupted march of fifteen days, the army came in sight of the domes of Cairo. The city was on the eastern bank of the river, while the narrow but wonderful luxuriant valley of the Nile was bordered on the west by the apparently impenetrable desert, fringed by these gigantic pyramids, which, for ages, have been the wonder of the world. The whole army instinctively halted, gazing awe-stricken upon those sublime memorials of the past.

"Soldiers," said Napoleon, "forty centuries from those summits contemplate your actions."

At the foot of these pyramids the whole plain was filled with armed men, glittering in all that barbaric display of plumes and gold, and gleaming banners which has ever characterized the Orient. Here Murad Bey had assembled his great strength to final resistance. Twenty-four thousand men were placed behind the most formidable entrenchments, amply supplied with heavy guns and all the munitions of war. Ten thousand horsemen magnificently mounted, were ready to plunge upon the French with all the fury of fanaticism, so soon as the Moslem artillery should make a gap in their ranks.

It must have been a fearful hour for Napoleon. Defeat was annihilation, and victory seemed impossible.

"You shall now see us," said Murad Bey, "cut up those dogs like gourds."

Napoleon did not delay the attack an hour. By a lateral movement he moved his squares to the right, that they might be out of the range of the enemy's guns, and might attack in flank. Ten thousand Mameluke horsemen were immediately ordered to charge.

The spectacle was indeed terrific. Ten thousand horsemen, on fleetest steeds, rearing the skies with their yells, came down upon the squares, causing the very earth to tremble beneath their tread. War never presented a more furious charge. The soldiers holding their breath in awe; stood shoulder to shoulder, presenting their bayonets to receive the shock. The moment the Mamelukes arrived within gunshot, volley after volley of musketry and artillery swept their ranks. Horses and riders rolled over each other by hundreds on the sand. The dying and the dead were trampled mercilessly by the rush of the impetuous squadrons. But the French squares stood as firm as the pyramids at whose base they fought. The Mamelukes, in the frenzy of their courage, reined their horses back that they might kick their way into those terrific ranks belching fire and bristling with steel. The wounded, pierced by bayonets, endeavored by crawling upon the ground, to smite the legs of their foes with their scimitars.

But nothing could resist the disciplined courage of the French. Volcanic sheets of flame were incessantly bursting from the squares, every bullet fulfilling its mission, and soon the plain was covered with the dead. The infantry in the entrenched camp, witnessing the utter discomfiture of the mounted Mamelukes, who were supposed to be invincible, were seized with a panic, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. The French squares were instantly converted into columns of attack.

The rout was complete. When the sun went down, the tri-colored flag was floating over the Moslem entrenchments, and by death and dispersion the foe had utterly disappeared. The French lost but one hundred in killed and wounded, while 10,000 of the enemy perished.

Allowing the troops one day to rest, and to preserve the boundless wealth which was found in the Oriental camp, the next day Napoleon entered Cairo in triumph, and the city with a population of 300,000 bowed peacefully to his sway. Thus, in eight weeks, Napoleon sailed over a sea 2,000 miles in length, captured Malta, one of the most formidable fortresses upon the globe, took the city of Alexandria, containing 80,000 inhabitants, by storm; marched across the desert sixty miles to the Nile, and ascended the Nile sixty miles to Cairo, fighting the Turks nearly all the way; assailed the Turkish army, out numbering his own, behind their entrenchments—annihilated that army, and took undisputed possession of the capital of Egypt. Such vigor might well astonish the world. Napoleon conquered Egypt in eight weeks, with the loss of about two hundred men in killed and wounded.

"Only One."

One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed, will put back, and may frustrate, all the business of the day.

One hole in the fence will cost ten times as much as it will to fix it at once.

One unruly animal will teach all others in its company bad tricks.

One bad habit indulged or submitted to, will sink your power of self-government as quickly as one leak will sink a ship.

One drinker will keep a family poor and in trouble.

Posthumous charities are the very essence of selfishness when bequeathed by those, who when alive, would part with nothing.

Whistle When You Hear a Lie.

Mr. Subbs' son was engaged in breaking up a piece of new land with a team of unruly oxen. Junior Subbs becoming vexed at the ill usage he was receiving from the plow huddle, set up such a vociferation of imprecations as astonished the Rev.

—, who expected to see a bolt launch poor Subbs into eternity. Feeling it his duty to chastise unbecomingly for wickedness, he stopped and lectured the infuriated youth for some time warning him of the punishment that awaited such blasphemy.

"Why, sir, I'll bet my head that such cattle—such plowing—would make a minister swear!"

"I think not, my young friend," said he: "I am a minister, and it would not make me swear."

"I'll bet my dinner on it," was the sanguine urethra's reply, "and take the bet if you dare sir."

"To make a bet would be equally wrong, but I'll go on—bait and prove to you that your swearing is useless."

The boy consented, at the same time applying his whip heartily upon the oxen, while turning them into the furrow. The parson took a firm hold of the handles and started the team. Rip—tear—slap—jerk—went the plow, giving him an occasional rap in the side or on the shins. The oxen feeling the smart of the chastigation, were all but abdicable—we back, gee, haw, go along Buck and Bright, exclaimed the preacher, becoming excited. The like of this I never did see—see Buck haw Bright glang—slap came the plow-tail against his side, knocking him some ten feet. The boy stopped the team. The moralist was on hand, saying, "I never saw the like; no man ever did; it beats all, &c. Thus he continued until his bout was accomplished, when he triumphantly said to the lad, there, I've gone a bout without swearing."

"Yes," replied the boy, "but you have told a great many stories."

"What—do you mean to say I have lied?"

"Yes, sir, because a great many have seen this same land, and some worse."

"But you must never tell any one they tell lies—you should whistle—remember that."

After admonishing the youth soundly on swearing, he next him promise to be at church the next Sabbath, where he was to preach.

When Sabbath came, the boy agreeable to promise, went, and took a front seat in the gallery. During the sermon, the divine observed that of all the bird creation the bite of the goose was the most severe.

A shrill whistle was given by the boy. The divine's attention was drawn to the gallery, where he saw his hopeful youth.

Again he repeated the same sentence, and again the boy gave a shrill whistle, which echoed throughout the church.

As soon as the services ended the minister attacked him for improper conduct in church.

"Didn't you tell me to whistle whenever I heard any one tell a lie?" replied the boy.

"Did I tell any lie to-day?"

"Yes, sir—you said a goose bite was most severe of any of the feathered tribe."

"Well, did I lie then?"

"Yes, sir."

"How?"

"Because, sir, the gander can bite just as severe as the goose."

The parson left for dinner.

"We used to know an eccentric old man who delighted in being odd, and carrying out his taste in dress and manners; nevertheless he was kind and honest, just in his dealings, and a man that used great plainness of speech. He generally wore a red vest of great length, patriarchal style, and the ribbons on his hat were streaming in the wind full half a yard long. One very cold morning he called at the minister's and a dialogue followed something like this:

"We are having a pretty cold spell of weather, elder."

"Yes," said the parson, "the coldest we have had this season."

"I had a misfortune happen to me last night," continued the old gentleman; "a cold fire."

"Ah! indeed! shilled through, I presume," said the minister, sympathizingly.

"Yes, and as if that wasn't enough my boy up and died too, and I want you to come down and officiate to-morrow."

"That we call coming to the subject carefully."—*Oliver Branch.*

A humorous young man was driving a horse which was in the habit of stopping at every house in its road side. Passing a country tavern where were collected together some dozen countrymen, the beast as usual ran opposite the door and then stopped in spite of the young man, who applied the whip with all his might to drive the horse on. The men on the porch commenced a hearty laugh, and some inquiring if he would sell the horse, "Yes," replied the young man, "but I cannot recommend him; as he once belonged to a butcher, and stops whenever he hears the calves bleat." The crowd retired in silence.

Getting out of Close Quarters.

Governor D—, of Florida, was as celebrated for his waggery as for his executive qualities. Giving a crowd of gaping listeners an account of the strange things he had seen during his peregrinations through the far West, he said:

"Fact, gentlemen, the trees are so close together in Arkansas, that you may travel for days together without finding them more than three feet apart; and then the game! such vast numbers of buffaloes and bears and wild cats, but in all the world I never saw such deer!"

"What of the deer, Governor D—?" asked a quizzical descendant of Nimrod, who, to use his own expression, "d rather hunt nor eat any time," and so he had.

"O, the biggest bounding bucks you ever saw. Why, my dear sir, the woods are perfectly alive with them, charging about with great, branching horns full four feet apart."

"Well, but Governor D—, if the trees are only three feet apart, and the deer's horns four, I want you to tell me how they get through?"

"O, well, that's their look out. I have nothing to do with that."—*Oliver Branch.*

Making Paper and Cloth from Wood.

A bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature to incorporate a fibre disintegrating company for making cloth and paper out of wood. The works are situated near Elizabeth. The process of manufacturing is thus described: The wood is placed in large cylinder, or steam gun, from which it is thrown with such force by a charge of steam, as to separate every fibre from its fellow, the disintegration being rendered so complete that the fragmentary remnants would hardly be recognized as having ever belonged to a solid body. These fibres are ready made into paper and cloth.

Fuel Consumed by an Army.

A Falmouth correspondent writes:—In order to convey some idea of the amount of fuel consumed by the army since it has been located at this point, we will merely state that our command has, at intervals, occupied something like thirty-two square miles, at least twenty-four of which was, when we came here, covered with dense woods, mostly oak and cedar. Where this forest stood there is now but one vast field, covered with stumps.

NOT VERY COMPLIMENTARY TO THE BRIGADIER.

It is stated that President Lincoln, when informed that Gen. Stoughton had been captured by the rebels at Fairfax, is reported to have said that he did not mind the loss of the Brigadier as much as he did the loss of the horses. "For," said he, "I can make a much better Brigadier in five minutes, but the horses cost a hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece."

Another Rebel Raid—A Citizen of Maryland Killed.

That notorious murderer, Andrew Lapole, accompanied by several other Rebel desperadoes, made a raid into Shepherdstown, Va., on Monday night last, and wearing Federal uniforms, succeeded in crossing into Maryland and paying a visit to the neighborhood of Sharpsburg, where they stole some five or six horses. They then retraced their steps to the river, and calling upon a young man named Butler, who assists his brother at the Shepherdstown ferry, demanded that he would recover them with their plunder; this he refused doing, whereupon Lapole drew his revolver and shot him, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. They then seized the boat and recrossed the river, since which time they have not been heard of. What a mischievous chief, if any, was done in Shepherdstown we have not learned.

This is the third person who has been shot—two of whom have died—by this heartless wretch, and we sincerely hope he may be caught soon and treated to a hempen collar. —*Boonsboro' Old Fellow.*

Dr. Livingstone lately wrote: "On the river Shire and Lake Nassa, the great evil we have to contend against is the slave trade. According to our Consul at Zimbar, nineteen thousand slaves pass annually through the custom-house there, and most of them come from the lake and river just named." Letters from the West Coast of Africa state that the traffic was very brisk at Wydhah, the shipping port of Dahomey. Several sailing vessels and two large screw steamers are reported to have taken in cargoes of human flesh at that place, and made their escape. One of the latter is said to have started with nine hundred and twenty Africans.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MEASURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Governor of Massachusetts has approved a bill to promote enlistments and regulate recruiting, which puts \$1,500,000 into his hands, for the purpose of raising volunteers. The Executive of the State, alone, can hereafter offer bounties for enlistment, and he is authorized to pay a sum not exceeding \$50 for every new recruit, and \$25 to such of the Massachusetts volunteers, now in the service of the United States, as may re-enlist.

The disclosures made before the Grand Jury at Indianapolis prove that the avowed objects of the Knights of the Golden Circle are, to promote the desertion of soldiers with their arms, the surrender to the enemy upon parole without conflict, resistance to drafts, interference with enlistments and the overthrow of the Government. Prominent democratic politicians were in this treasonable affair.

Jeremy Taylor says it "takes a wide garment to cover some people's sins." Perhaps then some of our female friends should still further widen their crinolines.

Universal love is like a mitten, which fits all hands alike but none closely; true affection is like a glove which fits one hand only, but sets closely to that one.

Why is a muff like a fool? Because it holds a lady's hand without squeezing it.

The Battle Field of Murfreesboro'.

Southern News.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN—APPALLING DISASTERS.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

All reasonable men have come to the conclusion that another year of war, at least, is before them, and perhaps more. The peace delusion is blown away. Neither from foreign intervention, nor from the imperious decrees of King Cotton, nor from the imagined friendship of the Northwest, nor from the stupid rumors about the demoralization of the Yankee armies, does any hope of peace dawn upon the land. We must fight or submit. What ill-considered policy may be cherished by some politicians, the soldiers in the field want to know, and ought to be told, the plain truth, and the truth is that we are right in the middle of the war, and during the spring and summer that war is to be more fierce and unrelenting than ever before. The Yankee enemy is only beginning to fight. To buy provisions for the army at current rates would call for the imposition of a great debt upon our posterity, such as would make our children curse us in our graves.

WAYS AND MEANS.

On this subject the Examiner confesses the extremities of the rebels when it says: "The horses that draw our artillery and baggage trains, and ambulances are dropping their hoofs off and eating one another's tails off for want of proper food."

It observes with frankness: "Cotton is king; potatoes, hogs, hay, oats and cattle are sovereigns. But the people must not only produce—they must save. Many a man drinks more corn to spirits than he could eat in bread. Millions of bushels of grain are melted down into menial whisky, while the cavalry horses and draught horses are starving."

PROSPECTS OF STARVING THE REBELS OUT.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 18.]

THE RAILROADS.

From every quarter where our armies are massed—from Vicksburg, Tallahassee, Charleston and Fredericksburg—we have the most gratifying accounts of the condition of our troops and their certain ability to cope with any force that the enemy may hurl against them. The only point upon which there is room for apprehension is that "our forces may be forced by want of food for men and horses to relinquish the strongholds from which the enemy could never dislodge them," and that this is a grave and pressing danger we have many fears for believing.

It is a fact, as well known to the enemy as to ourselves, that "all the country in the vicinity of our armies has long been stripped of its provisions and forage, and that these armies depend, for their existence and maintenance of their present positions, upon the railroads." These being facts which none, we think, will venture to gainsay, it behooves the Government to keep posted as to the condition of these roads, and provide that they be kept in a state of the utmost efficiency. It is useless to pass laws putting men into the army and returning them to it when they run away, if measures are not adopted at the same time to support the army when it is gotten together. The Government should not be content even to keep the railroads in the condition in which the war found them; it should endeavor, and the effort would be successful, to improve upon that condition. The better the roads, the better supplied would our armies be, and consequently the more certain in the resistance to the extraordinary efforts for our subjugation, which the enemy proposes to make during the coming campaign.

"The railroads of this State are on the point of giving out." They have decreased their speed to ten miles an hour as a maximum rate, and are carrying twenty-five to fifty per cent. less tonnage than formerly. This change in their rate of speed and quantity of freight has been made through necessity. This woodwork of the roads has rotted and the machinery has worn out, and owing to the stringent enforcement of the Conscription law as to railroad employees, the companies have not been able, with all their efforts to supply either the one nor the other. We are not informed of the actual condition of the railroads in the more Southern States, but conceive that they are little better off than our own, except perhaps in the matter of negro labor. The slaves along their routes may not have had the same facilities for escaping to the enemy as in this State.

We have ventured to call attention to this subject because of its vital importance, and from a knowledge that owing to the great measures of finance, impressment, &c., now weighing upon the Government, it has been overlooked. It is not necessary for the Government to take possession of the roads. But it should supply them abundantly with the necessary labor and iron, and then insist on their being kept in first-rate order, and being worked efficiently. To this end the Government should appoint an Inspector of Railroads. Railroads are a part, and an indispensable part, of our military system; and if they are allowed to fall through from any cause—Government and people may prepare for the retreat of our armies, and the surrender of much of the valuable country now in our possession."

Despatches from Louisville state that the Rebels, from three to five thousand strong, with a much larger force following them, have taken possession of Danville, Kentucky. Danville is in the center of the State, and the movement is no doubt the commencement of the threatened invasion under Longstreet. As the seal of secrecy has been broken by some of our contemporaries, it can now do no harm to state that the Government has foreseen and prepared for this movement. General Burnside has been ordered to the command, and the 9th Army Corps, the veterans of Manassas, Newbern and Antietam, is already en route for Kentucky. With these experienced troops joined to the forces already in Kentucky, General Burnside will be in a condition to meet any force that the Rebels will be able to throw into Kentucky, and to defeat their purpose to interfere with General Rosecrans's coming campaign.

Our commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, Colonel Ludlow, confirms the reports of a strong army of the Rebels. A large storehouse, containing millions of dollars' worth of supplies was burned recently at Richmond, and the loss was so severe that no newspaper has dared to mention the occurrence.



GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday Evening, March 31, 1863.

Mr. CHARLES J. TYSON has purchased the property of Mr. PETER WERT, at the west end of Chambersburg street, for \$1,200 cash.

Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER has purchased the farm of Mr. LEVI D. MAUS, in Union township containing 125 acres, for \$90 per acre, payable partly in valuable western land.

Concert.

The Concert for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Army, by the "Vocal Quartette" and "Quaver Club," on Thursday Evening last, was a decided success, drawing a full and overflowing house. Both the vocal and instrumental music were finely executed, and were from time to time heartily encored, by the large and appreciative audience. Aside from the benevolent purpose to which the proceeds are to be appropriated, this Concert has shown the existence in our Borough of musical talent of the highest order.

The Concert was repeated, with change of programme, on Saturday evening, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather again drew a large audience. We have not heard the amount realized, but presume it will net over \$100, besides all expenses.

Important Decision.

On Friday last, Judge FISHER delivered a lengthy and able opinion in the Gettysburg Railroad case, reversing the ruling of the Auditor. Judge FISHER decides that under the mortgage executed by the company, the Bondholders have a preferred lien not only upon the Road itself, buildings, rolling stock, &c., but upon the tolls, revenues, franchises, receipts, &c., and that the entire revenues of the road, after deducting the necessary expenses of working it, must be first applied to a payment of the overdue Bond coupons. This decision will be gratifying to the Bondholders, and save the Road from execution and sale.

Bounty to Discharged Soldiers.

The last Congress allowed \$100 bounty to soldiers, discharged within two years of enlistment, where the discharge was in consequence of disability resulting from wounds received in battle. Persons discharged for any other causes within two years of enlistment, are not entitled to the bounty. We make this statement, because this law has been much misunderstood.

Welcome Home.

The papers announced a few days ago that all the citizen prisoners in Richmond had been exchanged, and on Tuesday last all the prisoners from this county carried off by the Rebel Stuart, arrived safely in this place. The following is a list:—John B. Paxton, Shields Hunter, J. C. Martin, E. Stockinger, Andrew Low, Andrew Warren, Nelson Boyd.

Messrs. Shroeder and Hartman, who were also made prisoners at the time, were released, and arrived at home several months ago. The poor fellows gave a horrible account of their treatment whilst in the hands of the rebels. They have been kept in close confinement for about six months. First in the celebrated Libby prison and then in Castle Lightning. Their food was of the worst kind—nothing but dry bread and stinking meat, and scarcely enough of that to keep them alive, while their apartments were filthy and uncomfortable. Many prisoners died from the treatment. We were struck with the appearance of Mr. Paxton, who is looking worse than any of the others. He is very much reduced and could not have survived much longer. We hope they may all be recruited in health and spirits, and not leave us in such an unceremonious manner soon again.—Star.

Death of Brigadier General Cooper.

Brigadier General Cooper, commander of the U. S. troops in Columbus, O., died there on Saturday morning last. Arrangements have been made to transport his remains to his former residence, Frederick, Md.

Brig. Gen. JAMES COOPER represented this State in the United States Senate during the administration of President Fillmore and was well known to the citizens of this State. Before his election to the United States Senate he resided in Gettysburg, and was at times regarded one of the ablest men in this State and an ardent advocate of Whig principles.

After his retirement from the U. S. Senate he retired to his native State, Maryland, and after the breaking out of the rebellion he raised several regiments of volunteers in the State of Maryland, placed himself in the ranks, where he was promoted as Colonel, and rendering gallant service in the field, the President appointed him a Brigadier-General, which position he bravely filled to the honor of his country, in whose service he died. HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

The Government has been within a few days taking evidence from returned prisoners with a view of making official publication of this savage manner in which our captured men have been treated.

Amendments to the Tax Law.

Congress has amended the Tax law in several important respects. The following new taxes are imposed:

Architects and Civil Engineers pay \$10 for a license. This does not refer to a practical carpenter who labors on a building. Builders and contractors, \$25 for each license. This does not refer to persons whose building contracts do not exceed \$2,500 to any one year.

Owners of Stallions and Jacks, pay \$10 for each license.

Lottery ticket dealers, \$1,000 for each license.

Insurance agents, \$10 for each license. Butchers whose annual sales are over \$1,000, a license fee of \$10. Provided, That butchers who retail butchers' meat exclusively from a cart or wagon, shall pay \$5 for each license, and shall not be required to take out, in addition, a license as pedler.

Retail dealers, whose annual sales are between \$1,000 and \$25,000, a license of \$10.

The license of wholesale dealers is graded, according to sales. Retail dealers in liquors, \$25. No person licensed to keep a hotel, shall sell liquors to be taken off the premises, and no person licensed to keep an eating house shall sell spirituous or vinous liquors. There are various amendments of existing rates of excise, which we have not room to publish—all intended to make the law equal in its operations.

The tax on promissory notes is reduced, to be as follows:

For every \$200, or fractional part thereof, if payable on demand or within 33 days, 1 cent.

Between 33 and 63 days, 2 cents.

" 63 and 93 " 3 "

" 93 and 123 " 4 "

" 123 and 183 " 6 "

Exceeding 6 months, 10 "

On mortgage or personal bonds for the payment of money, 10 cents for every \$200, or any fractional part thereof.

No stamp duty is required on powers of attorney or any other paper relating to applications for bounties, arrears of pay, or pensions, or to the receipt thereof, from time to time.

No stamp duty shall be required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note shall have affixed thereto the stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any note or bond shall be secured by a mortgage, but one stamp only shall be required to be placed on such papers. Other exemptions are made of less general interest. This provision remedies an inconvenience and injustice previously existing.

The bonds of canal and turnpike companies are taxed, 3 per cent. on the interest. Also companies having ferry boats.

In estimating the annual income of a person—to be assessed this spring—the amount actually paid by him for the rent of the dwelling house or estate on which he resides, shall be deducted, as well as the stated local taxes he pays. This is intended to protect persons of moderate means.

The compensation of the Assessors of each Congressional district has been fixed at \$1,500 per annum, instead of being left unsettled, to vary according to the bills presented by the Assessors. No office is allowed, except the Commissioner of Internal Revenue considers them absolutely necessary in large districts. The postage paid by Assessors, expenses for stationery and blank books, are allowed.—There is, in addition, a percentage allowed to the Assessor, in the districts which yield \$200,000 or more. This will not apply to any ordinary county districts.

An auctioneer's license is limited to the collection district in which his license has been granted.

The act takes effect from its passage.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BALTIMOREAN.

The remains of Wm. Hamilton Smith, Esq., of this city, [formerly of Gettysburg] were brought here yesterday, via Adams Express, from New York, and taken to the residence of Mr. J. H. Weaver, Fayette street, near Gay. It appears that on Saturday last Mr. Smith took the cars from New York to Boston, and while the train was passing through a tunnel he accidentally fell from the platform, and the train passed over him, breaking one of his arms and fracturing his skull, causing instant death. The body was taken back to New York by the return train, and as stated above, subsequently brought here. The deceased was in the 30th year of his age, and leaves a wife and one child. He was a lawyer by profession, and a nephew of Wm. P. Preston, Esq., and several years ago represented Baltimore county in the House of Delegates.—Baltimore Sun of Thursday.

The reports from Kentucky are somewhat conflicting in relation to Rebel movements. The opinion now gains ground that the invasion is merely a cavalry raid, and that the energetic measures adopted will soon clear the State. It is reported that the Rebels have already retreated from Danville. All the wagon trains, stores and camp equipage were safely brought from that place to Lexington, and the latter place is now so strongly held that no fears are felt for its safety. There are reports of the capture of a number of Rebel prisoners.

We have news from our blockading squadrons of two notable captures that will afflict the Rebels and affect the money nerve of neutral John Bull. The British steamer Nicholas I, built in New York, but captured from the Russians during the Crimean war, has been captured by the United States gunboat Victoria, off Wilmington, and sent to Port Royal. Her cargo consists partly of powder and arms. The steamer Georgiana, very fast, and according to report designed for a consort of the Alabama, has been driven ashore and captured by our blockading fleet off Charleston.

The New York Assembly has passed the bill prohibiting the banks of that State from loaning money on deposits of gold.

Letter from the Army.

CAMP 1ST REG'T. P. R. V. C.
UNION MILLS, VA., March 14, 1863.

Dear Sentinel.—Times are dull in camp, nothing to brighten up the spirits of the men; the weather for the past few days has been, for the greater part, cloudy, with frequent squalls of snow, and sharp cutting winds, real March weather, just what makes comfortable quarters and a good warm stove desirable objects to the weary soldiers.

Yet these are few with us, our cabins are not sufficient to accommodate more than half of our company, as Uncle Sam has thus far failed to provide us with comfortable tents for the winter. Those unlucky ones who failed to get quarters in the three cabins to K street are obliged to make themselves as comfortable as possible in the light muslin shelter tents which we received some months ago, they answer tolerably well for wet weather, but are not warm. The different models adopted by different individuals for warming their apartments betray Yankee ingenuity in almost endless styles and variety. Some few are fortunate enough to possess small sheet iron stoves which keep the cabins warm by being kept constantly full of wood.

We have sufficient duty to perform to keep us out of mischief. From one to two sergeants, with one corporal and five or six privates, are detailed every evening from Co. K for picket duty; to this is added the details from the remaining companies in the regiment, making from 55 to 60 men every twenty-four hours for picket duty alone. Besides this detail, there are from two to three men out of a company every day on camp guard, and one to two others on fatigue duty. Our regiment numbers about 230 effective men, so you may see the duty is not light. The report which gained considerable currency some days ago that the 1st Reg't. P. R. V. C. had "gone to sleep on picket" was a malicious falsehood, gotten up with a view to injure the reputation of the regiment, and was without the slightest shadow of truth. The boys have always done their duty, and are willing to do so to the end. At the same time we expect such treatment in return from those we are fighting for as our conduct really deserves, and such, I am sorry to say, we are not receiving, as time will probably bring to light. Small parties of Rebel cavalry are reported to be in the neighborhood, and we are kept in readiness to meet them "at a moment's notice," but I do not think there is much danger of an attack at this point, yet should they do so, they will not find us sleeping.

The health of the company is good, very few on the "sick list." Hoping I have not presumed too much upon your time or space, I will close for the present.

L. T. N.

The End of French Intervention—Despatch of M. De L'Hay to Mr. Seward.

The Courier des Etats Unis publishes the following intelligence:

Information received by us from Paris authorizes us to believe that the war of the Europe have brought to the French Minister at Washington a fresh despatch from M. Drouin de L'Hay, in answer to that of Mr. Seward of the 6th of February last.

The tone of this despatch is as we are informed, firm and dignified, while remaining within the limitations of amicable relations. The Cabinet of the Tuilleries expresses its regret that the thought which had dictated its councils of the 9th of January was not better apprehended and welcomed, and adds that, notwithstanding the arguments adduced by Mr. Seward, the Imperial Government continues to view the matter in the same light. Relieved by the failure of her effort from the obligations of amicable interposition which had entered into her former sympathies for the United States, France resumes with renewed attitude of a simple spectator, foreign to the fight, and will henceforth confine herself to following the course of events.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Jay Cooke, Esq., Government Subscription Agent, announces the conversion yesterday of \$1,500,000 of legal tenders into "five twenties," and to day \$1,250,000. There is an extraordinary demand for bonds from all quarters, which is being met as promptly as the large force employed by the Register of the Treasury will permit.

Refugees who arrived within our lines confirm the statement that the Rebel army is falling back from Fredericksburg, and being massed in the defenses near Richmond. They represent the entire force left at Fredericksburg on Sunday night to have been only eight thousand.—They also confirm the "Times" news that the gun-making machinery and ordnance stores are being rapidly removed from Richmond into Georgia; that the withdrawal of families from the city has fully set in, and that sales of property are being forced to a ruinous loss. They also state that the acknowledged loss, deployed by cavalry soldiers in Richmond, sustained in the recent thrashing Averill gave them, was between four and five hundred killed and wounded. Among the killed was Colonel Lagrange, of North Carolina.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes a full report of the military expedition sent to Noble county, Ohio. Two hundred insurgents were armed and organized, having elected the deserter, Captain of their band. They formed a regular camp, kept their fires burning, and their pickets out on Thursday night, and were very brave until the soldiers got within nine miles of their headquarters. About that time courage failed and they skedaddled, scattering through the woods, where they remained during Friday night, getting the full benefit of a cold rain. A large number of arrests were made on Saturday morning.

Arrest of "Copperheads."

SALEM, Ind., March 27.—Hannegan, Deputy Auditor of the State, and Boyless and Whane, members of the Legislature, were arrested here yesterday for cheering for Jeff. Davis.

Letters by the last steamer, from Paris and London, represent that Mr. Seward's despatch, rejecting the proffer of mediation, was kindly received, and will put to rest all further overtures of a similar kind.

The Democratic Legislature of New Jersey has passed resolutions denying that the State intends to resist by force the execution of certain acts of the last Congress.

Union State Convention.

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and un-loyal rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are bravely doing and the perils of the field to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their Legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the call of this call to meet in STATE CONVENTION, at PITTSBURG, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., of said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of GOVERNOR and JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. P. MYKLE, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

GEO. W. HANSEN, Secretary.

The Committee also passed the following resolution unanimously, viz: Resolved, That it be recommended to the Loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion, which seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

Reward for Meritorious Services.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—About eleven months ago eighteen privates, belonging to Ohio Regiments, were detailed, by the late General Mitchell, for special duty, and accordingly penetrated Georgia for the destruction of railroads, and otherwise to damage the enemy; but the Rebels captured them, hung seven, and confined the remainder in dungeons, treating them as felons. On Monday six of the number arrived at Washington, having been sent to Fort Monroe under a flag of truce. The others it is supposed escaped from prison. To-day, by request, these returned soldiers had an interesting interview with the Judge Advocate, General Holt, and also with the Secretary of War in the presence of a number of army officers. The Secretary presented each of them with a medal, such as was authorized by the late Congress for meritorious conduct, these being the first bestowals of that character. He in addition gave to each a hundred dollars, and ordered the payment of the arrears due them, and a sum equivalent to that taken from them by the Rebels. He also requested Governor Todd to appoint these men Lieutenants of volunteers. In the event of the Governor not doing so, they will be brevetted Lieutenants in the regular service. They subsequently had an interview with the President at the White House.

The Sunday Mercury has a special

Cairo dispatch to the effect that the rise in the Mississippi has overflowed the Peninsula, and that there are fifteen feet of water in the Vicksburg cut off.

A fleet of six iron clads and twenty transports are said to have passed through, carrying 15,000 men. They are to join Admiral Farragut, and though the object is kept secret, it is thought that they will attack Fort Hudson.

Another dispatch says a report has been received announcing the complete success of the expedition under Generals Russ and Quincy and Admiral Porter.

It is said that the rebel Fort Greenwood has been captured with all the troops. No particulars are given.

Marriage of the Prince of Wales.

Files of the English papers to the 11th have been received, giving elaborate accounts of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, together with the rejoicings in England consequent upon the happy event.—The ceremony was solemnized in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 10th of March according to the programme, with great pomp and brilliancy. The Queen occupied a retired post of observation, but took no part. The royal pair went to Osborne for the honeymoon. The day was observed as a holiday throughout England, and the public rejoicings, illuminations, &c., were on the grandest scale.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.—A regiment of Missouri soldiers in camp at Warrenton, in that State, on the 18th instant adopted resolutions strongly denouncing the "peace" movement of Northern politicians, and submitting, as their only terms of compromise, the following:

Resolved, finally, That the only compromise which we might, under existing circumstances, consent to make with Mr. Davis and his supporters in the South, is the adoption of a cartel that a "copperhead" be exchanged for a Union conscript, until the Union men in the South shall have been released from conscription, and the "copperheads" obtain their appropriate position with their brethren in the Southern Confederacy.

JUST LIKE THEM.—One of the leading "Peace Democrats" in the Maine Legislature said the other day that he would even consent to have slavery established in Maine, if that was necessary to preserve the Union; but when asked whether he would consent to have slavery abolished in South Carolina, if necessary to preserve the Union, he hesitated and finally dodged the question.

The lady who called at our office yesterday, is requested to call again, as we wish to obtain her name, so as to be able to inform the people who it was that brought us that box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, for it relieved us of a very severe cough in a few hours.

Information has been received from Richmond by the Government that rich and prominent Rebels, including Jeff. Davis' Secretary—Benjamin, for one—are converting the bulk of their property into foreign exchange—a significant circumstance. They are also making remittances to New York through the medium of their State stocks, which enjoy a fictitious value in the market there.

A deserter from an Indiana regiment, who had returned to our lines as a spy, was shot at Indianapolis, by order of a court-martial. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

No more passes are to be granted to visitors in the Army of the Potomac. The ladies who have been visiting there have also received notice to quit.

Colonel Talbot, a prominent Rebel officer, was arrested at New York whilst seeking to go to England, and sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Voice of the Army.

STRONG DENUNCIATION OF COPPERHEADS.

The soldiers of Connecticut, in the Army of the Potomac, have already rebuked in emphatic terms the "peace" movement of the Copperhead politicians of that State. From the New Orleans Era, of the 13th instant, we learn that the regiments with the army of General Banks have spoken out in terms no less decisive. At a meeting of the 12th Connecticut Regiment, held at Brushy city, Louisiana, on the 7th instant, an address to the citizens of Connecticut was adopted, denouncing as "dastardly" the proposed capitulation to the Rebels, calling upon the people to stand by the army until the last vestige of the rebellion shall be destroyed, and pledging the soldiers of Connecticut to stand by the flag with unbroken purpose while one traitor remains in arms.

We give the address in full, as follows: "We, the officers of the 12th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, feel it our duty to address some earnest words of advice and warning to our brethren, the citizens of Connecticut.

"In the midst of a heroic and hopeful struggle for our nation's unity, we are amazed by hearing from the lips of men who have not yet looked in the face of battle, a dastardly cry for peace. We learn that the Legislatures of States, lately distinguished for the sublimity and most self-sacrificing patriotism have suddenly shown a disposition to call for peace conventions, to beg an armistice of rebellion, to capitulate to treason. In a time thus corrupt, it is natural that we should be anxious concerning the course of Connecticut. Will she be recreant in the glorious contest, and move to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon? Or will she rather be what she was in the similarly noble strife of the Revolution, an untainted and indefatigable combatant to our nationality? This is the question which you who remain at home will decide.

"We call on you, across a thousand miles of hostile territory so to decide that we can look into the eyes of our Southern friends and our Southern foes without being ashamed because of you." We call on Connecticut citizens to be as brave by their friends as they expect Connecticut soldiers on the battle field.

"Do not be deceived by ill-informed and ill-deceiving men, who cry 'Peace! peace!' when there is no peace." We, who have been a year in the midst of treason, and who have bought our sad knowledge with our health and blood, are certain that we know the Rebels better than do those who have remained half a continent away from the scene of contest. It is not true that the men who are in arms against our Government are in favor of a pacific restoration of the Union. They are so blinded by ambition and jealousy and hate that they desire anything rather than that. They are hard pressed, but they catch at every hope. They are extremely anxious for peace, but they are more anxious for independence.

"There is but one way to bring back the Rebels to the Union; and that is to destroy their organized treason in the field. Just as when we assure you that this cry of Northern politicians for peace does not conciliate the Rebels, but, on the contrary, gives them energy to continue the war. They now believe that, if they fight only a little longer, they will gain the victory through the disunion and dis-couragement of the loyal part of the nation. We beg of you not to strengthen their hearts and hands of our loemen. We implore you not to make yourselves guilty, even thus indirectly, of the blood of loyal Connecticut soldiers. When we face the Rebel cannon, we'd not wish to see your masses between them, giving them better support than that of their own infantry."

"Do not be anxious to close the war from a mistaken sense of kindness to us. We would like to return home, but not until treason is crushed. We would like to become simply American citizens once more, but not until the title of American citizen has again become altogether honorable. And, if Connecticut joins her voice with that of our enemies and the enemies of our country, we do not desire ever to tread her soil again."

"Do not be perplexed because what was once a political dogma has been judged a military necessity, and our Commander-in-Chief, the President, has thought it wise to strike a blow at slavery. Let traitors and Rebels defend this unpardonable, barbarous system of labor, if it seems to them their interest to do so. It is your interest and ours, your duty and ours, to defend only the American Union.

"Are you at home under the delusion that in becoming soldiers we altogether ceased to be citizens? Are our rights as co-heirs in a freeman's heritage forfeited by our absence? The graves of our comrades, stricken by disease, killed in battle, make sacred the soil of Louisiana. The war may call for the lives of many more of us. Years hence, if hostilities shall last so long, with what feelings will you expect the returned remnant of us to meet those who, by their counsels of comfort to the enemy, shall have prolonged the war and made themselves parties to the murder of our brave comrades in arms? We are ready to fight treason wherever it may be found, in one State as uncompromisingly and sternly as in another. Whether in Louisiana or in Connecticut, we abhor it, and desire its destruction, and in so speaking we believe that we utter the feeling of the whole American army.

"We learn by every mail of acts at the North as reasonable as that which in this State deservedly brought a Munford to the gallows. We hear of public expressions of sentiment more disloyal than those which have made Ship Island a penal colony. Is it true that while Louisiana, repentant, is on her way back to the ranks of loyalty, Connecticut is preparing to desert to the army of treason?

"Unless you look upon the offer of our health, our comforts, our ambitions, our lives even, as a thing to be spit upon, do not by every mail send us through your newspapers and the reports of your public gatherings, expressions of your disapproval of the war, and so of the part which each of us is taking in it.

"We address you thus, earnestly, fellow citizens, because we fear that in your deliberations on this matter, you may forget us, and the twenty thousand other citizens of Connecticut, who are now absent from their homes in defense of the nation's life and honor. We are confident that you have no right to disgrace us by calling for

a cowardly peace, as we have no right to disgrace you by dastardly conduct on the battle field."

"Finally, we conjure you to resolve with us, that this war shall never end but with the destruction of treason and the waving of the Stars and Stripes over every foot of earth belonging to the United States."

CAPTAIN L. A. DICKERSON, Pres't.

Lieut. Stephen Ball, Recorder.

Delaware has repudiated lotteries. A bill to legalize a swindle under that name was recently defeated by a decisive majority. It is probable that a further reform will be made by making lottery drawing a penal offense.

Married.

On Tuesday evening in this place, by the Rev. A. Essick, THOMAS J. COOPER, Esq., to Mrs. MARTHA ELIZABETH COOPER.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. WILLIAM RANKIN, of Franklin county, to Miss ANN E., eldest daughter of Andrew Bittinger.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. WILLIAM HARMAN to Miss MARY INGLEBERT, both of Stubaub township, Adams co.

Died.

On the 18th inst., Mrs. MARTHA BALDWIN, in the 67th year of her age.

On the 4th inst

